

ROOSEVELT "RAPs" THE SUPREME COURT; MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR CONSERVATION

Wide Interest Aroused By Former President's Speech At Denver.

SHARP CRITICISM FOR TWO DECISIONS

Declares Precedent, If Followed, Would Be Menace to Popular Government.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—The frank criticism of the Supreme Court by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the distinguished visitor's outspoken attitude on the conservation question, have caused the widest discussion among Colorado legislators and politicians here today.

Mr. Roosevelt's utterances with reference to the Supreme Court were extemporaneous and, evidently, had not been planned in connection with his address on the subject of conservation, which he delivered before the Colorado Legislature late yesterday afternoon.

In the decision of the highest tribunal in the Knight sugar case, rendered on a highly technical legal subtlety, declared Mr. Roosevelt, an example had been set, which, if followed, "would render it exceedingly difficult for the nation effectively to control the use of masses of corporate capital in interstate business."

"As the nation obviously was the sole power that could exercise this control (for it was quite beyond the power of any one State), this was really a decision rendering it exceedingly difficult for the people to devise any method of controlling and regulating the business use of great capital in interstate commerce. It was a decision nominally against national rights, but really against popular rights."

Bakeshop Case Second Illustration.

"The second case is the so-called New York bakeshop case. In New York city, as in most large cities, the bakeshop business is likely to be carried on under unhygienic conditions, conditions which tell on the welfare of the workers, and, therefore, against the welfare of the general public. The New York Legislature passed, and the New York governor signed, a bill remedying these improper conditions. New York State was the only body that could deal with them; the nation had no power in the matter."

"Acting on information which to them seemed ample and sufficient; acting in the interest of the public, and in accordance with the demand of the public, the only governmental authority having affirmative power in the matter, the governor and the Legislature of New York took the action which they deemed necessary, after what inquiry and study was needed to satisfy them as to the conditions and as to the remedy."

"The Government and the legislature alone has the affirmative power to remedy the abuse. But the Supreme Court of the United States possessed, and, unfortunately, exercised, the negative power of not permitting the abuse to be remedied. By a five to four vote, they declared the action in the State of New York unconstitutional, because, first, that men must not be deprived of their liberty to work under unhygienic conditions. They were, of course, themselves powerless to make the remotest attempt to provide a remedy for the wrong which undoubtedly existed, and their refusal to permit action by the State did not confer any power upon the nation to act."

"If such decisions as these two indicated the court's permanent attitude, there would be real and grave cause to give alarm. For such decisions, if consistently followed up, would upset the whole system of popular government. I am, however, convinced both from the inconsistency of these decisions with the tenor of other decisions, and furthermore from the very fact that they are in such flagrant and direct contradiction to the spirit and needs of the times, that sooner or later they will be explicitly or implicitly reversed."

Illustrates Need Of National System.

"I mention them merely to illustrate the need of having a truly national system of government under which the people can deal effectively with all problems, meeting those that affect the people as a whole by affirmative Federal action and those that affect merely the people of one locality by affirmative State action."

Colonel Roosevelt then branched off into the question of co-operation between Federal and State governments, not only with respect to the administration of law, but leading up more directly to the main subject of his set address—conservation.

Mr. Roosevelt asked the Colorado legislators to be progressive, because, said, a democracy must be progressive or fall. The colonel declared himself against the muckrakers who accuse a man unjustly, but for those magazines and newspaper writers who boldly tell the truth.

"Roosevelt in 1912" was the slogan virtually proposed. But he appeared deeply touched by the tribute of the Democratic Denver mayor, whose words caused a roar of applause to sweep through the hall.

Tribute Paid By Denver's Mayor.

"May you live to perform the great work which the American people expect of you," the mayor said, addressing the colonel before the large crowd. "The great majority of the Republicans in the West, and a good many Democrats will not be silent until they see you at the helm again."

Roosevelt's aside on the conservation question is perfectly plain today, as a result of his speech here. Without mentioning names he indicated very plainly that he was in favor of the kind of conservation for which Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield stand, and again without mentioning names, he charged that the Forest Bureau had made enemies because it had been effective and that the Reclamation Service had been attacked because it had interfered with the profits of certain interests.

Colonel Roosevelt also took occasion to condemn a number of so-called conservation bills which were introduced at

Roosevelt Gives His Views on Conservation

Big business is no longer an affair of any one State; it has become nationalized.

Needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped.

Natural resources must be developed, promptly, completely, and in orderly fashion.

These resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals.

To preserve the general welfare it is necessary to invoke the aid of the Government.

We should make it our duty to see that hereafter the power sites are kept under control of the General Government.

It would be a calamity if the great stores of coal in Alaska and elsewhere should pass into the unregulated ownership of monopolistic corporations.

The Forest Service has enemies because it is effective.

The Reclamation Service has had to pay the penalty of its service to the public in the form of bitter opposition from those with whose profit it had interfered.

The conservation policy has come to stay.

the last session of Congress. The colonel's speech was in part as follows:

Country Awakening To Conservation Need.

"This country has shown definite signs of waking up to the absolute necessity of handling its natural resources with foresight and common sense. The conservation question has three sides. In the first place, the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. It is rapidly becoming a well-settled policy of this people that we of this generation hold the land in part for the next generation, and not exclusively for our own selfish enjoyment."

"In the second place, the natural resources must be developed, promptly, completely, and in orderly fashion. It is not conservation to leave the natural resources undeveloped. Conservation does not mean depriving the men of today of their natural rights in the natural resources of the land. All it means is that we of this generation shall so use our rights as to leave for the next generation as much of their natural rights in their turn."

"In the third place, so far as possible these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals. We do not intend to encourage individual enterprise by unwisely diminishing the reward for that enterprise."

Government Aid For General Welfare.

"Now, to preserve the general welfare it is necessary to invoke the aid of the Government. There are points in which this governmental aid can best be rendered by the States, that is, where the exercise of States' rights helps to secure popular rights; and as to these I believe in States' rights. But there are large classes of cases where only the authority of the National Government will secure the rights of the people; and where this is the case I am convinced and a thoughtful believer in the rights of the National Government."

"Big business, for instance, is no longer an affair of any one State; big business has become nationalized, and the only effective way of controlling it is by having the people nationalize this control in order to prevent their being exploited by the individuals who have nationalized the business. All commerce on a scale sufficiently large to warrant any control over it by the Government is nowadays interstate or foreign commerce; and until this fact is heartily acknowledged and acted upon by both courts and legislative bodies, national and State alike, the interest of the people will suffer."

"The enormous importance of water-power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few years. Unfortunately, the realization has come too late as regards many of the power sites; but many yet remain with which our hands are free to deal. We should make it our duty to see that hereafter the power sites are kept under the control of the General Government, for the use of the people as a whole. The fee should remain with the people as a whole, while the use is leased on terms which shall secure an ample reward to the lessee, which shall encourage the development and use of the water power, but which shall not create a permanent monopoly or permit the development to be anti-social, to be in any respect hostile to the public good. The nation alone has the power to do this effectively, and it is for this reason that you will find these corporations which wish to gain improper advantage and to be freed from efficient control on the part of the public, doing all that they can to secure the substitution of State for national action."

"There is something fairly comic in the appeal made by many of these men in favor of State control when you realize that the great corporations seeking the privileges of developing the water power in any given State are at least as apt to be owned outside that State as within it. In this country, nowadays, capital has a national and not a State use. The great corporations which are managed and largely owned in the older States are those which are most in evidence in developing and using the mines and water powers and forests of the new Territories and the new States, from Alaska to Arizona."

"I have been genuinely amused during the past two months at having arguments presented me on behalf of certain rich men from New York and Ohio, for instance, as to why Colorado and other Rocky mountain States should manage their own water power."

THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS

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er sites. Now these men may be good citizens according to their lights, but naturally enough their special interest obscures their sense of the public need; and as their object is to escape an efficient control, exercised in the interest of all the people of the country, they clamor to be put under the State instead of under the nation. If we are fools enough to grant their requests, we shall have ourselves to blame when we wake up to find that we have permitted another privilege to trench itself and another portion of what should be kept for the public good to be turned over to individuals for purposes of private enrichment."

"During the last session of Congress bills were introduced to transfer the water power sites in the national forests and the public domain to the control of the States. I cannot state too strongly my belief that these measures are unwise, and that it would be disastrous to enact them into law. In substance, their effect would be to free these great special interests from all effective control. The passage of such a bill would be a victory of the special interests over the general welfare, and a long backward step down the hill of progress we have of late been climbing."

Principles Apply To Coal Lands.

"The same principle applies with peculiar force to the coal lands, and especially to the coal lands in Alaska, whose protection and ownership by the Federal Government is so necessary, both for full and free industrial development in the West and for the needs of our fleet in the Pacific. The coal mines should be leased, not sold, and those who mine the coal should pay back a part of the profit to the people."

"Remember also that many of the men who protest loudly against effective national action would be the first to turn round and protest against State action if such action in its turn became effective. I would like to see the States put the law to show that the State had no constitutional power to act. Long experience has shown that it is by no means impossible, in cases of constitutional doubt, to get one set of judicial decisions which render it difficult for

Attitude Toward the Conservation Question Is Outspoken.

ASKS LEGISLATORS TO BE PROGRESSIVE

Praises Work of Forest Bureau and Reclamation Service As Effective.

the nation to act, and another set which render it impossible for the State to act. "In each case the interests of the beneficiaries of the decision invoke the aid of those who treat the Constitution, not as a healthy and growing, but as a fetish to prevent growth, and they assail the advocates of wise and cautious progress as being opponents of the Constitution. "If there is one thing which is more unwise than another, it is the creation by legislative, by executive, or by judicial action of a central ground in which neither the State nor the nation has power, and which can serve as a place of refuge for the lawless man, and especially for the lawless man of great wealth, who can hire the best legal counsel to advise him how to keep his abiding place equally distant from the uncertain frontiers of both State and national power. "I do not believe that a single acre of our public lands should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the simple purpose of homestead settlement, and I know that the stockmen stand with me in their desire to remove every obstacle from the path of the genuine settler, and to put every possible obstacle in the way of the man who tries to get public lands by misrepresentation or fraud. This is absolutely necessary on the agricultural lands, which are at least equally necessary on the mining lands."

"The Forest Service has enemies because it is effective. Some of its best work has been met with the bitterest opposition. For example, it has done a real service by blocking the road against the grabbers of water power, and again by standing like a rock against the demands of bogus mining concerns to exploit the National forests. I have always done my best to help the genuine miner. I believe that one of the first duties of the Government is to encourage honest mining on the public lands. But it is equally important to enforce the law firmly against that particular dangerous class which makes its living off the public through fraudulent mining schemes."

"Like the Forest Service, the Reclamation Service, has clashed with certain private interests, and has had to pay the penalty of its service to the public in the form of bitter opposition from those with whose profit it has interfered. There is no more warrant for objecting to the reclamation of arid lands by the Government than there would be to protest against the Government for maintaining agricultural lands directly to the actual settler, instead of through a middleman, who could make a profit from the transaction."

"From the standpoint of conservation the East has wasted much of its own natural endowment, and as an admirer as a lover of the West, I hope that the West will profit by the East's mistakes and will not repeat the mistakes of the East. The East has wasted its resources, it suffers from the effect of the waste, which now puts it at a disadvantage compared to the West, and it is sorry. Most of the capital and very many of the men now attempting to monopolize your Western resources are from the East. The West should learn the lesson of the East's mistake, and it should remember that conservation in the West will help the West first and most, and that the movement for conservation is most earnest, most vigorous, and most effective in the West and among the Western men. That is one strong reason why the conservation policy has come to stay."

COLONEL RELISHES COLORADO WELCOME

Roosevelt Goes to Pueblo Deeply Impressed By Public Enthusiasm.

By JOHN SNURE.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 30.—Colonel Roosevelt, before pulling out from Denver this morning, for Pueblo, characterized his day yesterday as the "most remarkable of my Western trip, and one of the most remarkable of my life." He has been deeply impressed by the enthusiasm of his Colorado reception, thus far today. While the great crowds of yesterday were lacking, he was given the most hearty greetings on his way from Denver to this city, and a large crowd awaited him when his train rolled into Pueblo.

Locally the incident that has stirred most comment since the arrival in Colorado of the colonel is the endorsement given Merie D. Vincent, of Pueblo, the insurgent gubernatorial candidate. Friends of Vincent are greatly delighted over it and the insurgents generally here are immensely pleased.

tribute to Vincent was paid in Roosevelt's speech at the banquet tendered by the Colorado Livestock Association last night. Mr. Vincent, who is a vigorous young progressive, had concluded a speech in which he outlined progressive views similar to those held by Roosevelt.

When the colonel spoke, he declared Vincent has voiced his platform "better than I ever put it myself." He told the banqueters they could not do better than to see that the platform as outlined by Vincent be carried into the nation as a whole.

Insurgents in Colorado will push Vincent's candidacy hard as the result of the Roosevelt endorsement. Gifford Pinchot added his hearty endorsement to that of Roosevelt.

The welcome the former President received in Pueblo, where nearly every one in the city turned out to meet him, had a reputation here. Flags and bunting transformed the streets into vistas of red, white, and blue.

Downtown windows displayed large campaign posters of the colonel with this legend written in large letters across the top:

"Theodore Roosevelt, Our Next President."

From here Colonel Roosevelt goes to Osawatimie, Kan., where tomorrow he will discuss national problems in what is expected to be one of the most significant speeches of his tour.

During the procession in Denver yesterday the son of one of the deputy sheriffs dropped from his holster and exploded, wounding one of the Roosevelt guards in the leg. The incident caused a panic in the throng for a moment before it was explained.

One of the things that endeared Roosevelt to Denver yesterday was the friendship he displayed for Judge Ben Lindsey, of the juvenile court. He invited Judge Lindsey to the speaker's platform with him.

MONEY BACK if not entirely pleased. Prepared by National Toilet Co., Paris, Tenn. Sold by Peck's Pharmacy, Henry Evans, and High Class Toilet Counters.

Keep the Complexion Beautiful Nadine Face Powder

(In Green Boxes Only) Produces a soft, velvety appearance as much admired, and remains until washed off. Purified by a new process. Will not clog the pores. Harmless as water. Prevents ring of discolorations. White, Pink, Brunette.

By Leading Toilet Counters Or Mail. Price 20 cents.

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up-town and down, when your best laid plans go wrong. The local cab companies give particular attention to telephone trade.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company



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Your Eyes—Do you know them? Should you wear glasses? Are those you wear satisfactory? No charge for consulting Dr. Samuel, the famous eye specialist. Balcory parlor, first floor.



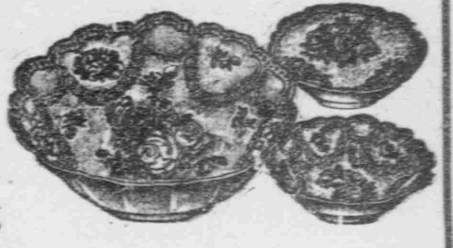
A Year's Best Bargains

Tomorrow will be the best bargain day of this year—and no such bargains will be offered again until this time next year. It's the occasion of the annual sale of oddments from leading importers and makers of chinaware.



Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, each piece bearing the famous name "Haviland." Standard at \$35; sold here regularly at \$29.50.

Tomorrow..... \$17.75
Large bowl and six (6) Saucers, as illustrated. Standard at \$1; sold here regularly at 75c. Tomorrow..... 48c



Set, \$5.98

100 Pieces

Dinner and Tea Set, with gold decorations, at \$5.98 instead of \$9.50. Plain white china, 100 pieces, at \$2.98 instead of \$5.00 set.



Set, \$1.97

Ten (10) Pieces

Chamber Set, decorated in various colors. Standard at \$3.50 set. Sold here regularly at \$2.98. Tomorrow's price—\$1.97—will be the least for a year to come. Hurry—if you would find all colors.



Set, \$2.97

Ten (10) Pieces

These Chamber Sets with floral decorations in nature's colors, embellished in gold, are the most popular \$5.00 sets of all years. For one day in this year of 1910—tomorrow—the price is to be \$2.97.



Set, \$3.97

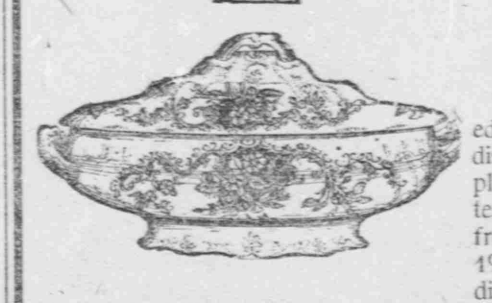
12 Pieces

These sets are standard at \$7.50, though sold here regularly at \$6.50. Tomorrow's price—\$3.97 set—create the bargain opportunity of a year.



Miscellaneous

Vegetable dishes, as illustrated, 39c; uncovered vegetable dishes, 9c; tea plates, 5c; soup plates, 6c; dinner plates, 7c; tea cups and saucers, 9c; fruit saucers, 4c; sugar bowls, 19c; sauce boats, 15c; meat dishes, 12c.



Thousands of Others



37c

29c

9c

9c

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